



I

ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH OF

THE ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT

for the year

1966

ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1966 - 1967

Chairman Councillor G.J. Peach, J.P.*+
Vice Chairman Councillor E.H. Hand

Parishes

Councillors.

Boyleston and Cubley	Mrs. K.M. Appleby +
Longford and Hollington	R.T. Archer *+
Hartington Town Quarter	T.J. Brindley *+
Eaton and Alsop and Newton Grange	W.J. Bunting *
Hognaston and Atlow	W.E. Bull *+
Tissington and Lea Hall	J.H. Carr
Kirk Ireton and Callow	S.W. Dean
Hartington Nether Quarter	S. Flower *+
Carsington, Hopton and Ible	F.W. Glossey *
Brailsford	S.G. Grix *+
Edlaston and Wyaston and Shirley	E.H. Hand *+
Parwich	Rev.F.G. Hansford *+
Sudbury and Somersal Herbert	H.K. Marshall *+
Clifton	G.J. Peach *+
Osmaston and Yeldersley	J.B. Peffers *+
Norbury and Roston and Snelston	T.G. Prince *+
Brassington	H.G. Kiddy *+
Kniveton	Miss A. Selby *+
Hulland and Biggin	A.E.H. Sevier
Hungry Bentley and Alkmonston	P.R.J. Spencer
Doveridge.	J. Stevenson *+
Mappleton and Offcote and Underwood	J. Sutton *+
Fenny Bentley and Thorpe	R.A. Waldron *+
Hulland Ward and Mercaston	J.H. Wheeldon *+
Bradley	H.E. Wheeldon
Yeaveley and Rodsley	J.W. Foot +
Marston Montgomery	C.J. Woodhouse +
Bradbourne and Ballidon	F.B. Wright *+

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

All the members of the Council marked with *

Chairman R.T. Archer

HOUSING COMMITTEE

All the members of the Council marked with +

Chairman Mrs. K.M. Appleby

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF
THE ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health

W.J. Morrissey, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

H. Litchfield, C.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors

D. J. Cowen, M.A.P.H.I.

L. Skelton, M.A.P.H.I.

Student Public Health Inspector

R.C. Ward

General Clerk and Typist

Miss J. Harvey

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Rural District Council of Ashbourne

Public Health Department,
Compton Offices,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire.
DE6 1DZ.

21st November, 1967.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1966.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the district as at June, 1966, was 11,560, an increase of 80 over that for 1965. In estimating the population, the Registrar General states that account has been taken of the figures produced by the Census carried out in April, 1961.

The figures for the number of births during the year was 156, that is 88 males and 68 females. This represents a decrease of 43 on the previous year's figures when 199 births (85 males and 114 females) were registered.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 130 (72 males and 58 females), and this figure shows an increase of 13 on that for the previous year. There was 3 still births during the year all females.

Deaths from cancer of all sites numbered 19 and deaths from cancer of the lungs and bronchus were classed as being responsible for 6 deaths, an increase of 1 on the previous year's figures. This represents a percentage of 14.61% of all deaths, or presented in another way every seventh (7th) registered death was a cancer, it should be noted however that 7 of these deaths were in people 75 years and over, and 9 in the age group 65-74.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 18.9 for England and Wales was again the lowest ever recorded in this country, and this trend was followed in this district with a rate of 6.41 per 1,000 Live Births.

A total of 101 notifications of infectious diseases were recorded (as against 71 notifications recorded during 1965), made up as follows :- Measles 93, Scarlet Fever 1, Pneumonia 2, Whooping Cough 4, and Tuberculosis (Other than lungs) 1.

During 1966 I am again pleased to be able to report that we received no notifications of food poisoning cases in this district, it is to be hoped that this is a true record. It is known that many families do not bother to call in their family doctor and treat themselves. It is only by the notification and investigation of cases of food poisoning can official steps be taken to reduce the number of people open to this infection and so reduce the loss of many working days.

I have once again, Ladies and Gentlemen, to place on record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, to Dr. J.B.S. Morgan, the County Medical Officer, to the General Practitioners, the Clerk of the Council, the Chief Public Health Inspector, the other Chief Officers for their support and assistance and to the staff of the Department for their untiring efforts during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W.J. Morrissey

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of District (Acres)	88,188
Estimated Mid-Year Population 1966	11,560
Estimated Number of Houses	3,711
Estimated Number of Farms	1,004
Number of Parishes	47
Number of Councillors	28
Rateable Value	£307,745
Product of Penny Rate	£1,230

The primary industry of the District is Dairy Farming. Milk is taken to the various wholesale dairies, heat treated and sent out to the surrounding towns. In addition there are two cheese factories.

In the north of the area, which is situated on the carboniferous limestone rock, there are several large quarries which supply lump limestone for road making and sugar beet refining, tarred limestone for roads, and limestone dust for agriculture and industry.

Large deposits of sand and gravel are worked for the supply of concrete aggregate to the Midland Towns.

There are also deposits of special silica sand which are made into very high temperature furnace linings at two works in the district.

The deposits of magnesium limestone are attracting firms in the Refractory and Metallurgical industries.

In the centre of the district, there is a tape mill, and a large proportion of females labour finds employment in adjacent districts in the silk and nylon industry.

VITAL STATISTICS.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals.</u>
Totals	88	68	156
Legitimate	83	65	148
Illegitimate	5	3	8
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			13.49
Area Comparability Factor			1.12
Adjusted Birth Rate			15.11
England and Wales Birth Rate for 1966			17.77

Illegitimate Live Births - formed 1.92% of the total live births.

<u>Still Births.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	-	3	3
Legitimate	-	3	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births			19.23
Still Birth Rate England and Wales for 1966			15.3

<u>Total Live and Still Births.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	88	71	159
Legitimate	83	68	151
Illegitimate	5	3	8

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 Year).

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	1	-	1
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infant Mortality Rates.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Total Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births			6.41
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1966			18.9
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births			6.62
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births			Nil

Neo-Natal (deaths under 4 weeks).

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	1	-	1
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births			6.41
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1966			12.9

Early Neo-Natal Mortality (deaths under 1 week).

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	1	-	1
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births			6.41
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1966			11.1

Perinatal Mortality (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined).

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Totals	1	3	4
Legitimate	1	3	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births			25.16
Perinatal Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1966			26.3.

Maternal Mortality.

Number of Deaths Nil

Deaths.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
	72	58	130
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population			11.24
Area Comparability Factor			1.08
Adjusted Death Rate			12.14
England and Wales Death Rate for 1966			11.7

Deaths from Cancer (all forms).

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
9	10	19

Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus.

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
4	2	6

CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1966.

The following table shows the causes of deaths registered during 1966.

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	2	6
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	4	8
Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	15	25
Coronary disease, angina	21	14	35
Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	2
Other heart disease	8	5	13
Other circulatory disease	6	1	7
Influenza	1	-	1
Pneumonia	2	3	5
Bronchitis	3	1	4
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	5	12
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
Suicide	1	-	1
Total	72	58	130

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during 1966 was 101.

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	
	<u>Notified</u>	<u>Removed to Hospisal.</u>
Measles	93	-
Scarlet Fever	1	-
Pneumonia	2	
Whooping Cough	4	-
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	1	1
Total	101	1

Tabulated below is the age incidence of infectious disease notified during 1966.

Disease	Age Unknown	Under 1 Year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and over	Total
Measles	2	-	2	9	10	8	40	17	4	1	93
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	4
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	3	-	2	9	11	8	41	18	6	3	101

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1966 one case of Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary) was notified, and there was one death from Tuberculosis (Respiratory).

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

The two Schemes in operation, that is the Scheme administered by the Chest Physicians on the one hand and the County Council Scheme on the other, continued to operate throughout the year. The Scheme administered by the Chest Physicians is limited to children who have been in contact with cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis and the County Council Scheme is for school children of the age of 13 and upwards.

DIPHTHERIA AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

No case of Diphtheria has been notified in the district since 1946, and none occurred during the year under review.

I am indebted to Dr. J.B.S. Morgan, County Medical Officer, who has kindly supplied the following details regarding Diphtheria Immunisations carried out during the year in this district.

Record cards received during the year in respect of children immunised during the year.

Primary Immunisations	-	129
Booster Injections	-	86

This gives a decrease of 37 primary immunisations and 29 booster injections as compared with last year's figures.

POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

It gives me great pleasure once again to report that no confirmed cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the district during the year, but freedom from infection can only be maintained if parents continue to bring their children for vaccination.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS.

Arrangements for immunisation against these two complaints is available through the Derbyshire County Council and the same arrangements remained in force throughout the year. Injections are given at the County Council Clinic, or by the General Practitioners and booster doses are given after the recommended interval has elapsed.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

These two Acts give authority to secure necessary care and attention for persons who :-

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic diseases, or being aged and infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons proper care and attention.

It was not found necessary to take any formal action under these Acts during the year.

WELFARE SERVICES.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

Ashbourne, St. Oswald's Hospital, Thursday, 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.
Telephone Ashbourne 2121.

Infant Welfare Centre.

Ashbourne, Empire Social Centre, Station Street. Wednesday 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

Welfare Foods Distribution Centres.

Ashbourne, 4 Town Hall Yard, Tuesday and Thursday, 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Saturday 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Ashbourne, Empire Social Centre, Station Street. Wednesday 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

Dental Clinic.

Ashbourne, St. Oswald's Hospital. 2nd and 4th Thursday.
Telephone Ashbourne 2121.

Eye Clinic.

Derby, Cathedral Road. 2nd and 5th Monday, 1st and 4th Monday p.m.
Telephone Derby 45934.

Minor Ailment Clinic.

Ashbourne, St. Oswald's Hospital. 2nd and 4th Wednesday a.m. Doctor present.
Telephone Ashbourne 2121.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

Derby, Cathedral Road. Thursday. Telephone Derby 45934.

Speech Therapy Clinic.

Ashbourne, 4 Town Hall Yard. (Temporarily unstaffed).

Chiropody Clinic.

Ashbourne, St. Oswald's Hospital. 1st and 3rd Monday a.m.
Telephone Ashbourne 2121.

Chest Clinic.

Derby, 93 Green Lane, Wednesday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Friday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday (Contacts only)
9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. By appointment only at all sessions.
Telephone Derby 40366.

EXFOLIATIVE CYTOLOGY (COMMONLY CALLED SMEAR TESTS FOR CANCER OF THE NECK OF THE WOMB).

Derbyshire County Council accepts the value of exfoliative cytology in the early diagnosis of cancer of the cervix of the uterus, and since the 29th June, 1964, the County Health Committee has agreed to some of their medical staff collecting smears for cytological examination at certain County Council Clinics, and these facilities are now available at :

Belper Clinic, Field Lane, Belper.

Derby Clinic, Cathedral Road, Derby.

Matlock Clinic, Lime Avenue, Matlock.

Ripley Clinic, Ripley.

Anyone requiring this examination should contact the Health Visitor at any of these Clinics.

The County Medical Officer of Health has consulted with the Local Medical Committee and it has been agreed that the patient's own doctor should have the opportunity of deciding whether to collect the smears himself or to let this be done by one of the medical officers employed at a County Council Clinic.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The responsibility for the provision for Ambulance Service under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, rests with the Derbyshire County Council, as the Local Authority.

The Ambulance Station at Ashbourne is situated in Park Avenue, near the Fire Station and is manned from 8.0 a.m. to midnight. Whilst the period midnight to 8.0 a.m. is covered by personnel on stand-by duty, additional cover is afforded by the main station at Mickleover which is manned throughout the 24 hours. The establishment of the Ashbourne Ambulance Station is, 1 Superintendent, 1 Senior Driver, and 8 Driver/Attendants.

WELFARE OF AGED AND HANDICAPPED PERSONS.

Miss M.G. Everill, Compton Offices, Ashbourne - Tuesday 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.
Divisional Headquarters - 2 Wilson Street, Derby. Telephone Derby 43278.

HOSPITAL SERVICES.

Cases of infectious disease occurring in the district may be removed to the Derwent Hospital, Derby.

Cases of Tuberculosis requiring admission to hospital, are referred to the Chest Physician, Chest Centre, Green Lane, Derby (Telephone Derby 47866), and may be admitted to the Derwent Hospital, Draycott Hospital, or to Walton Hospital, Chesterfield.

All admission and discharge of cases of infectious disease, including Tuberculosis, are notified to the District Medical Officer of Health.

BACTERIOLOGICAL.

All Bacteriological Examinations in connection with milk, water, food supplies and infectious disease are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory (Medical Research Council), 121a Osmaston Road, Derby (Telephone Derby 47141 Ext.332).

Specimens taken by Medical Practitioners are forwarded direct to the Laboratory and the results are not communicated to this department except when a positive result leads to notification under the Infectious Diseases Regulations.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Water supplies in the District are controlled by the South Derbyshire Water Board, except the small private supplies belonging to the respective estates are used for the supply of the village of Tissington and parts of the villages of Sudbury and Norbury. Several outlying cottages have shallow wells.

Nine (9) water supplies were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, of these six (6) were from shallow wells and land springs etc. Three samples were unsatisfactory and the various property owners were consulted.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Public Cleansing is carried out throughout the whole of the District with the exception of outlying farms and cottages. The present policy is to collect from all premises within 100 yards of the road on the usual lorry routes. If farmers living outside the area of collection bring their refuse bin to a point on the route, then it is emptied. Collection is made from approximately 3,350 houses.

Refuse from Sudbury prison and the Warders houses is collected from a central compound. It has to be shovelled into the lorry. The amount of refuse collected at this point is equivalent to that of 200 houses.

Arrangements are also made with neighbouring authorities for them to collect from premises on their routes in turn for a similar service to those properties on the route of your wagons.

Subject to breakdowns etc., a 9/10 day collection is maintained in the larger villages and fortnightly in the small hamlets and scattered properties.

All the refuse is brought to a central tip at Clifton, owned by you and which is also used by the Ashbourne Urban District Council and the Uttoxeter Rural District Council. In addition, Derbyshire County Council use it for disposal of road sweepings and surplus road material. This provides ideal covering material and hardcore to make, and maintain the road on the tip.

Sludge from all of the sewage works is discharged into large lagoons and also lime from a water softening plant. When dry, the sludge and lime are spread on the tipped area to provide humus to assist vegetation to grow. Within six months of completing tipping on an area, it is covered with vegetation.

Additional land was purchased to give the tip a life of a further 20 years at least at the present rate of tipping.

Builders waste and other refuse are received on the tip also old motor cars which are now scrap.

The following table gives details of the use made of the tip :-

Ashbourne R.D.C.	1432 loads refuse
Ashbourne U.D.C.	924 ditto
Uttoxeter R.D.C.	160 ditto
Private	457 loads
Derbyshire C.C.	405 ditto
Ashbourne R.D.C. Cesspool Emptyer	456 ditto
Uttoxeter R.D.C. ditto	324 ditto

The total cost of operating the tip for the financial year 1966-67 was £2,520. 0. 0.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Every effort is made to maintain the standard laid down by the Trent River Board for the effluents from the various sewage works.

In the main, this has been accomplished with certain exceptions. At Brailsford, the drainage from 4 farms carrying over 120 head of stock is taken into the sewers, and during the winter months, the effluent falls below standard.

At Hartington and Hognaston, there have been a number of heavy discharges of oil from diesel tanks into the sewers causing serious damage to the filters. One case was traced and the garage warned that proceedings would be taken should it recur. This type of trouble is difficult to trace and prove.

The following is a short resume of the position with regard to the various new sewage works :-

CLIFTON.

It was not until late in the year that it was possible to make connections to the sewer due to leakages etc.

As all the sewage has to be pumped and paid for on a gallonage basis every house service was inspected, the roof surface water disconnected, and the old drains (if good) connected to the sewer. It has been necessary to relay almost all the drains in order to exclude surface water. This has been completed with excellent results.

THORPE.

These works are now working to capacity and before additional loads can be taken, extensions will have to be carried out. The works are constructed at various levels on a steep bank side. Negotiations are being carried out with various hotel owners regarding payments towards the extension of these works.

PARWICH.

These works were carried out about the year 1948. Having regard to the collapsed filter walls and defective tanks most of the work of rebuilding and repairing these is complete.

CARSINGTON AND HOPTON SCHEME.

Negotiations with various interested parties are still proceeding and have to be settled before the scheme can be submitted for Ministry Approval.

DOVERIDGE.

The works of extension are well advanced and it is hoped the contract will be completed in the new year.

OSMASTON AND YELDERSLEY SCHEME.

Negotiations with the Estate are completed. It is hoped that progress with this scheme can be made in the forthcoming year.

YEA VELEY.

The reply of the Derbyshire County Council Planning Officer is still awaited stating the ultimate size of the village in order that extensions to the works can be planned.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The Public Conveniences in the parish of Hartington were completed and open for use throughout the holiday season.

There has been a marked reduction in the number of complaints received each weekend since these toilets were completed.

No further progress has been made at Thorpe where similar provisions are contemplated.

PUBLIC HEALTH (DRAINAGE OF TRADE PREMISES).
ACT, 1937 AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961.

Following negotiations with the various farmers who had originally preserved their right to discharge the farm liquor into the Council's sewers, the four farmers at Brailsford continue to discharge the drainage into the Council's sewers. The farm at Parwich is now disconnected.

The drainage from the Brailsford farms is having a serious effect on the sewage works and a consistantly bad effluent is being discharged during the winter months.

As previously stated these works are to be extended.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Seven (7) caravan sites containing 95 caravans are licensed for holiday purposes. Three sites containing three caravans are licensed for residential purposes. Four caravans are licensed individually.

COUNCIL HOUSES.

The following table summarises the position with regard to the erection of Council Houses.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of Houses erected.</u>	<u>In course of erection.</u>	<u>Type.</u>
1958	Brailsford	12		
1959	Cubley	1		
1959	Brailsford	12		
1960	Mappleton	4		
1960	Kniveton	2		
1961	Shirley	4		Trad Brick.
1962	Fenny Bentley	8		Imitation Stone.
1963	Marston Montgomery	6		Trad Brick.
1964	Marston Montgomerly	6		Trad Brick.
1965	Longford	2		Trad Brick.
1965	Brailsford	12		Flats.
1966	Brassington	4		

The total completed to the end of the year was 377.

PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT.

The amount of private development is set out in the following tables. It falls principally into the following categories. (a) new houses, (b) improvement to houses by providing bathroom etc. (c) garages to private houses.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Applications.</u>	<u>Planning D.C.C.</u>	<u>Planning Peak Park.</u>	<u>Building Regulations only.</u>
1958	188	104	19	65
1959	255	161	15	79
1960	251	134	27	90
1961	246	151	24	71
1962	250	156	30	64
1963	305	181	43	81
1964	313	200	49	64
1965	312	196	46	70
1966	306	202	35	79

The amount of development within the district is approximately the same as that of the last 3 years.

HOUSING ACT, 1957 - 1964.

Housing Inspection Statistics.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts). 126
- (b) Total number of Council Houses inspected (not included in 1 (a)). 2
- (c) Number of inspections made for the purpose 207
2. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so as to be unfit for human habitation. 31
3. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to in the previous sub-heading) found to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. 39

<u>SLUM CLEARANCE</u>	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Families Displaced</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>
As a result of informal procedure under Section 17 (1) of Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Houses unfit for human habitation	1	1	1
<u>UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED.</u>			
Under Section 16 (4), 17 (1) & 35 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957.	8	2	4
Houses improved and undertaking or Demolition Order cancelled.	2	-	-
Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

There has been a marked decline in the number of Grants paid during the year. 29 actual applications were made for Standard Grants and many of these will not be completed until 1967. Every encouragement is given to owners of property to apply for Improvement Grants, but there appears to be no reason for the general falling off in demand.

<u>Standard Grants.</u>			<u>Discretionary Grants.</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Total Amount.</u> £	<u>No.</u>	<u>Total Amount.</u> £
1958	-	-	22	4093
1959	15	985	26	6013
1960	13	829	42	6973
1961	5	436	48	8645
1962	15	474	33	5534
1963	24	3030	11	2076
1964	13	1325	19	3596
1965	17	2720	7	1781
1966	7	1083	3	450
Totals	109	£10882	211	£39161

SLAUGHTERHOUSE AND KNACKERS YARDS.

There are five slaughterhouses in the district and two knackers yards. At one of the knackers yards in the district, by arrangement, only dead carcasses are received and cut up for use at the Hunt Kennels of which this forms part.

The second knackers yard forms part of a trout farm, and by arrangement condemned meat from the slaughterhouses and parts of carcasses are received and cut up for use.

The following table sets out the details of slaughterhouse inspections and the principle diseases found.

MEAT INSPECTION FIGURE 1966.

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>including</u> <u>Cows.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep and</u> <u>Lambs.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>
Number killed	3865	119	1484	340
Number inspected	3865	119	1484	340
All disease except Tuberculosis and Cystercerci.	28	9	15	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned other than Tuberculosis or Cystercerci.	1343	23	134	28
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cystercerci.	35.73	26.89	10.04	7.94
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned.	1	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part was condemned.	-	-	-	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	0.259	-	-	0.59
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>				
Carcase of which some part of organ was condemned.	14	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	13	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-

A considerable quantity of the meat produced is retailed outside the district. The main causes for condemnation are unsound livers, bruising and broken bones. The number of licensed slaughtermen in the district is now 6. 626 visits were made to the slaughterhouses to enable the above inspections to be made.

The charges made for meat inspection are 2/6d. per bovine animal, 9d. per calf or pig and 6d. per sheep and £541. 3. 9d. was recovered for animals inspected during the year.

Though short staffed my department were able to carry out most of the Meat Inspection duties. The reciprocal arrangement for meat inspection was worked with the Ashbourne Urban District Council Inspector. I would like to express my thanks to the Ashbourne Urban District Council for their co-operation.

POULTRY INSPECTION.

Following the letter from the Ministry of Health of the 30th August, 1966, inspections of poultry at poultry processing establishments were commenced in September.

<u>No. of Premises.</u>	<u>No. of Visits.</u>	<u>Total No. of birds.</u>	<u>Types of birds.</u>	<u>% Birds rejected.</u>	<u>Weight poultry condemned.</u>
1	51	N/A	hens, broilers and capons.	N/A	5,300 lbs.

A second poultry processing establishment was found in the district where only 60 - 100 birds were processed in each week. These premises did not, in any way, comply with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960, nor with the Food Hygiene Codes of Practice No.5. After consultation with the tenant, these premises voluntarily closed down.

The Poultry processing establishment in the district processes a large number of birds each week. Inspection is welcomed, and all suspected birds are taken off the processing line and put on one side for examination. A spot inspection of the remaining birds has not revealed any reason why this practice should not continue. The usual cause for condemnation was (a) emaciation, (b) oedema, (c) abscesses and (d) E.Coli. septicaemia. A small number of birds are dead on arrival, these in particular are broilers, which appear to be caused by (a) shock or (b) at 9 weeks old the heart cannot stand the body weight or exertion.

It is well known that, during certain seasons of the year, particularly Christmas and Easter, large quantities of birds are slaughtered and processed in very unhygienic conditions on farms in the district. There is no way of finding these premises and little, if any, control can be kept over the conditions. Should the Ministry of Health bring in legislation requiring all food premises to be registered with the Local Authority, this difficulty could be overcome.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

(a) Sampling of Milk and Other Foods.

The Food and Drugs Authority is the Derbyshire County Council and the County Analyst Mr. J. Markland, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., has kindly supplied the following report on samples taken in the rural district.

"38 samples, including 9 milks were taken in this area.
All 38 were classed as satisfactory."

(b) Bakehouses.

There are 3 bakehouses in the district and all have been inspected.

(c) Sale, manufacture or storage of ice-cream.

There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream under the provisions of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947-51. The total number of registered ice cream retailers is now 42.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

Routine inspections of food premises have continued but generally premises are in a satisfactory condition. Where contraventions of the regulations have been found, informal action has been taken.

There are 127 premises in the district to which the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 apply. These are shown in the following table.

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Fitted with Wash-hand Basins.</u>	<u>Premises requiring Sinks.</u>	<u>Premises fitted with Sinks.</u>
Hotels	7	7	7	7
Public Houses.	38	7	38	38
Canteens	25	23	25	25
Food preparation premises.	8	7	8	8
Cafes	1	-	1	1
Shops	44	18	42	44
Clubs	4	1	4	4

Having regard to the shops in the above table several are small village house and shop type premises where no staff are employed and where the domestic facilities are readily available.

Similarly many of the public houses are small premises where domestic facilities are available. Any change in the nature of the business such as providing snacks or meals is noted and facilities for the exclusive use of the food business are required.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.Part 1 - Inspections.

<u>1. Premises.</u>	<u>No. on Register.</u>	<u>No. of Inspections.</u>
..(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2 & 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	52	4
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	15	29
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out workers premises).	15	14
Total	82	47

2. Cases in which defects were found 15.

Part VIII - Outwork (Sections 133 and 134).Nature of Work.No. of Outworkers.

Wearing apparel
making etc.,

28

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The total number of registered premises at the end of the year was (35) thirty-five, and (81) eight-one visits were made to the premises.

<u>Class of Premises.</u>	<u>No. Registered.</u>	<u>Persons Employed.</u>
Offices.	7	49
Retail Shops.	11	40
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses.	1	6
Catering Establishments open to the Public.	15	78
Fuel Storage Depots.	1	4
Total	35	177

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

The three Boarding Kennels in the district have been inspected and found to be satisfactory.

The South Derbyshire Water Board provide the water supply for the district, and I am indebted to Mr. I.G. Edwards, Engineer and General Manager, South Derbyshire Water Board for his observations which are given below :-

- (a) The water supply to the area has been adequate in quantity and generally satisfactory in quality.
- (b) Regular examination is made of both raw and treated water. A total of 146 bacteriological, 4 chemical and 139 partial chemical samples were taken from consumers' premises during the year. Of the 146 bacteriological samples, 4 indicated the presence of coliforms, all of which were non-faecal. Further check samples indicated coliform-free waters.

The supply to the area is derived from five local boreholes, together with a blended water consisting of spring water from Matlock and a supply from the Derwent Valley Board. The blended water is supplied to parishes north of Brassington, and the local waters to the south. The local sources are as follows :-

Sturston No. 1 Borehole
" 2 "
Ladyhole Borehole
Yeldersley Borehole
Cubley Borehole

Typical analyses of these, together with one of the waters supplied to the northern area of the rural district are attached hereto.

- (c) None of the water is supplied to the consumer in this area is liable to plumbo-solvent action.
- (d) All water is chlorinated before being passed into supply.
- (e) The number of dwelling houses, houses and shops, and the estimated population is shown on the attached list. I have no record as to the number of supplies by means of standpipes.

ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT.

<u>Parish.</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings Supplied,</u>
Alkmonton	23
Atlow	21
Ballidon	26
Biggin	25
Boylestone	30
Bradbourne	39
Bradley	73
Brailsford	159
Brassington	176
Callow	1
Carsington	37
Clifton	152
Cubley	65
Doveridge	287
Eaton and Alsop	2
Edlaston and Wyaston	48
Fenny Bentley	55
Hartington	230
Hognaston	71
Hollington	52
Hopton	17
Hulland	61
Hulland Ward	160
Hungry Bentley	6
Ible	10
Kirk Ireton	92
Kniveton	62
Lea Hall	-
Longford	65
Mappleton	46
Marston Montgomery	89
Mercaston	5
Newton Grange	1
Norbury and Roston	79
Offcote and Underwood	54
Osmaston	67
Parwich	146
Rodsley	23
Shirley	65
Snelston	45
Somersal Herbert	5
Sudbury	38
Thorpe	46
Tissington	5
Yeaveley	54
Yeldersley	62
Misc.	17
Total	2892.
Estimated population supplied	9334

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE WATER BOARD.

LABORATORY AT LITTLE EATON.

CHEMICAL AND MINERAL ANALYSIS.

TYPICAL ANALYSIS OF SUPPLY IN YEAVELEY,
ROSTON AND DOVERIDGE.

Source : Cubley Treated

(a) PHYSICAL EXAMINATION :

Colour (Hazen)	<1
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	<1
Taste	Normal
Odour	Nil
Suspended matter (microscopical examination)	-

(b) CHEMICAL ANALYSIS :

pH	8.1
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C	437

Parts per Million.

Residual Chlorine :-

Free	-
Monochloramines	-
Di Chloramines	-
Total	0.02
Free and Saline Ammonia as N	< 0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia as N	< 0.01
Nitrite Nitrogen as N	< 0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen as N	0.58
Oxygen absorbed from from Permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.10
Dissolved Oxygen	7.4
B.O.D.	-
Free CO ₂	2.5
Total Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	-
Hardness as CaCO ₃ :-	
Temporary	167
Permanent	55
Total	222
Calcium Hardness (CaCO ₃)	-
Magnesium Hardness (CaCO ₃)	-
Total Solids (dried at 180°C)	312
Suspended solids (dried at 105°C)	-

(c) MINERAL ANALYSIS :

Parts per Million.

Calcium as Ca	66.0
Magnesium as Mg	13.8
Sodium as Na	20.8
Potassium as K	3.2
Iron as Fe	0.10
Manganese as Mn	0.02
Copper as Cu	< 0.05
Lead as Pb	< 0.05
Zinc as Zn	< 0.05
Aluminium as Al	-
Silica as SiO ₂	12.4
Sulphates as SO ₄	53.0
Chlorides as Cl	36
Fluorides as F	1.05
Phosphates as PO ₄	-
Nitrate as NO ₃ (calculated)	1.6

SOUTH DERRYSHIRE WATER BOARD.

LABORATORY AT LITTLE EATON.

TYPICAL ANALYSIS OF SUPPLY TO BRADLEY,
HULLAND AND OFFCOTE AREA.

Source : Sturston No.1.

(a) PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

Colour (Hazen)	< 1
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	< 1
Taste	Normal
Odour	Nil
Suspended matter (microscopical examination)	-

(b) CHEMICAL ANALYSIS :

pH	6.8
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C	239
<u>Parts per Million.</u>	
Residual Chlorine :-	
Free	-
Monochloramines	-
Di Chloramines	-
Total	0.03
Free and Saline Ammonia as N	< 0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia as N	< 0.01
Nitrite Nitrogen as N	< 0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen as N	1.71
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	< 0.10
Dissolved Oxygen	8.0
B.O.D.	-
Free CO ₂	20.0
Total Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	-
Hardness as CaCO ₃ :-	
Temporary	63
Permanent	41
Total	104
Calcium Hardness (CaCO ₃)	-
Magnesium Hardness (CaCO ₃)	-
Total solids (dried at 180°C)	179
Suspended solids (dried at 105°C)	-

(o) MINERAL ANALYSIS :

Parts per Million.

Calcium as Ca	23.0
Magnesium as Mg	11.2
Sodium as Na	8.9
Potassium as K	3.8
Iron as Fe	0.03
Manganese as Mn	0.03
Copper as Cu	0.08
Lead as Pb	< 0.05
Zinc as Zn	0.38
Aluminium as Al	-
Silica as SiO ₂	10.6
Sulphates as SO ₄	31.0
Chlorides as Cl	21.0
Fluorides as F	None detected
Phosphates as PO ₄	-
Nitrate as NO ₃ (calculated)	7.6

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE WATER BOARD.

LABORATORY AT LITTLE EATON.

TYPICAL ANALYSIS OF SUPPLY TO BRADLEY,
HULLAND AND OFFCOTE.

Source : Sturston No.2.

(a) PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

Colour (Hazen)	1
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	< 1
Taste	Normal
Odour	Nil
Suspended matter (microscopical examination)	-

(b) CHEMICAL ANALYSIS :

pH	6.8
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C	239
	<u>Parts per Million.</u>
Residual Chlorine :-	
Free	-
Monochloramines	-
Di Chloramines	-
Total	0.20
Free and Saline Ammonia as N	< 0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia as N	< 0.01
Nitrite Nitrogen as N	< 0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen as N	1.58
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	< 0.10
Dissolved Oxygen	9.9
B.O.D.	-
Free CO ₂	27
Total Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	-
Hardness as CaCO ₃ :-	
Temporary	76
Permanent	41
Total	117
Calcium Hardness (CaCO ₃)	-
Magnesium Hardness (CaCO ₃)	-
Total Solids (dried at 180°C)	179
Suspended solids (dried at 105°C)	-

(c) MINERAL ANALYSIS.

Parts per Million.

Calcium as Ca	26.0
Magnesium as Mg	11.0
Sodium as Na	6.2
Potassium as K	4.0
Iron as Fe	0.04
Manganese as Mn	0.01
Copper as Cu	< 0.05
Lead as Pb	< 0.05
Zinc as Zn	0.40
Aluminium as Al	-
Silica as SiO ₂	11.9
Sulphates as SO ₄	20.0
Chlorides as Cl	17
Fluorides as F	None detected
Phosphates as PO ₄	-
Nitrate as NO ₃ (calculated)	7.0

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE WATER BOARD.

LABORATORY AT LITTLE EATON.

CHEMICAL AND MINERAL ANALYSIS

Source : Yeldersley Bore

(a) PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

Colour (Hazen)	6
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	2
Taste	Normal
Odour	Nil
Suspended matter (microscopical examination)	-

(b) CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

pH	7.55
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C	253

Parts per Million.

Residual Chlorine :

Free	-
Monochloramines	-
Di Chloramines	-
Total	0.30
Free and Saline Ammonia as N	< 0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia as N	< 0.01
Nitrite Nitrogen as N	< 0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen as N	< 0.10
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	< 0.10
Dissolved Oxygen	1.5
B.O.D.	-
Free CO ₂	9
Total Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	-
Hardness as CaCO ₃ :-	
Temporary	215
Permanent	18
Total	233
Calcium Hardness (CaCO ₃)	-
Magnesium Hardness (CaCO ₃)	-
Total Solids (dried at 180°C)	253
Suspended solids (dried at 105°C)	-

(c) MINERAL ANALYSIS.

Parts per Million.

Calcium as Ca	66.0
Magnesium as Mg	16.0
Sodium as Na	8.5
Potassium as K	1.6
Iron as Fe	0.28
Manganese as Mn	0.14
Copper as Cu	< 0.05
Lead as Pb	< 0.05
Zinc as Zn	0.06
Aluminium as Al	-
Silica as SiO ₂	12.0
Sulphates as SO ₄	23.0
Chlorides as Cl	10.5
Fluorides as F	0.56
Phosphates as PO ₄	2.44" = 6.3 ppm Calgon
Nitrate as NO ₃ (calculated)	-

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE WATER BOARD.

LABORATORY AT LITTLE EATON.

CHEMICAL AND MINERAL ANALYSIS.

Source : Wolds Res. Matlock

(a) PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

Colour (Hazen)	5
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	< 1
Taste	Normal
Odour	Nil
Suspended matter (microscopical examination)	-

(b) CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

pH	7.7
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C	147

Parts per Million

Residual Chlorine :-

Free	-
Monochloramines	-
Di Chloramines	-
Total	0.01
Free and Saline Ammonia as N	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia as N	0.01
Nitrite Nitrogen as N	< 0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen as N	0.53
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.16
Dissolved Oxygen	10.0
B.O.D.	-
Free CO ₂	1.5
Total Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	-
Hardness as CaCO ₃ :-	
Temporary	36
Permanent	15
Total	51
Calcium Hardness (CaCO ₃)	-
Magnesium Hardness (CaCO ₃)	-
Total Solids (dried at 180°C)	91
Suspended solids (dried at 105°C)	-

(c) MINERAL ANALYSIS.

Parts per Million.

Calcium as Ca	12.8
Magnesium as Mg	4.6
Sodium as Na	4.5
Potassium as K	2.6
Iron as Fe	0.11
Manganese as Mn	0.02
Copper as Cu	< 0.05
Lead as Pb	< 0.05
Zinc as Zn	< 0.05
Aluminium as Al	-
Silica as SiO ₂	14.0
Sulphates as SO ₄	23.0
Chlorides as Cl	10.0
Fluorides as F	0.06
Phosphates as PO ₄	-
Nitrate as NO ₃ (calculated)	2.4

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE WATER BOARD.

LABORATORY AT LITTLE EATON.

CHEMICAL AND MINERAL ANALYSIS.

Sampling Point Ladyhole

(a) PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

Colour (Hazen)	4
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	< 1
Taste	Normal
Odour	Nil
Suspended matter (microscopical examination)	-

(b) CHEMICAL ANALYSIS:

pH	7.6
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C	414

Parts per Million

Residual Chlorine :	
Free	-
Monochloramines	-
Di Chloramines	-
Total	0.01
Free and Saline Ammonia as N	< 0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia as N	< 0.01
Nitrite Nitrogen as N	< 0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen as N	0.60
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	< 0.10
Dissolved Oxygen	4.5
B.O.D.	-
Free CO ₂	8.5
Total Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	-
Hardness as CaCO ₃ :-	
Temporary	194
Permanent	66
Total	260
Calcium Hardness (CaCO ₃)	-
Magnesium Hardness (CaCO ₃)	-
Total Solids (dried at 180°C)	285
Suspended solids (dried at 105°C)	-

(c) MINERAL ANALYSIS.

Parts per Million.

Calcium as Ca	68.0
Magnesium as Mg	21.8
Sodium as Na	8.5
Potassium as K	3.0
Iron as Fe	0.38
Manganese as Mn	0.18
Copper as Cu	4 0.05
Lead as Pb	4 0.05
Zinc as Zn	0.46
Aluminium as Al	-
Silica as SiO ₂	9.4
Sulphates as SO ₄	55.1
Chlorides as Cl	13
Fluorides as F	0.18
Phosphates as PO ₄	-
Nitrate as NO ₃ (Calculated)	2.7

